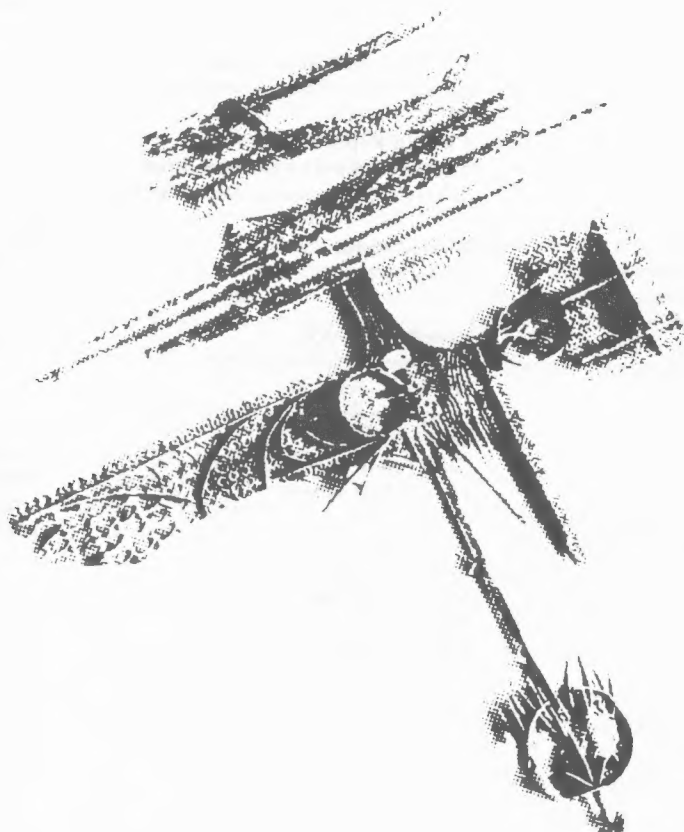
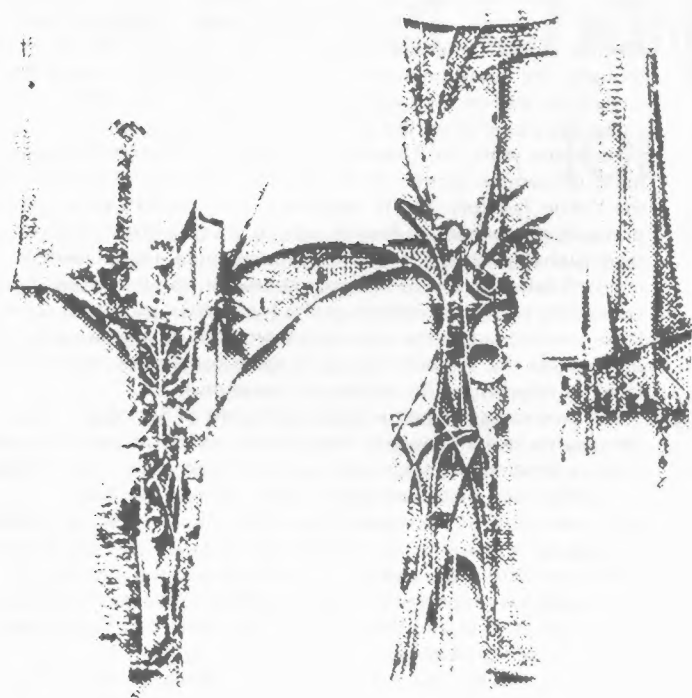


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new trail

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In this issue, Sociologist Gordon Fearn looks at the University's off-campus program and suggests some improvements . . . gleanings from E.A. Corbett's papers recall the colorful French professor, Edouard Sonet . . . David Norwood reports on the present and future of the Students' Union and its enterprises, and tells the sad story of the 1974 Golden Bear football team.

new trail

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Second Class Mail—Registration Number 3244

by Gordon F.N. Fearn, Associate Professor of Sociology

How does the University communicate with the community? We are trying to communicate; the new Chancellor and new President have avowed policies of communicating, as have other individuals and groups within the University. But trying to communicate and actually succeeding are two entirely different matters, and the University is, in my opinion, experiencing difficulties.

The challenge of communicating with the community is a critical one, particularly at a time of changing public priorities and economic uncertainties. I would like to offer some thoughts on the task of communicating with the community. I would also like to suggest that there are *internal* constraints which confound and possibly prohibit effective communication with the community. My thoughts are based on aspects of the institutional history of the University, and on my own experiences in one area of the University's operation, the off-campus credit program.

For many years The University of Alberta has taught courses in many off-campus centres in Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Territory. In the beginning these services were directed primarily to teachers, as they sought to advance their credentials as professional educators. In 1973-74, for example, the University taught 9 full-year and 33 half-year courses in 26 off-campus centres. In recent years many courses in the humanities and social sciences have been added to the off-campus program. In a growing number of instances the students served by these courses are registered in faculties other than the Faculty of Education.

My own vantage point is the Department of Sociology. The sociologists at the University have taught courses at numerous off-campus locations on such topics as family sociology, the sociology of religion, and Canadian social issues. My own teaching assignments for the University have taken me to students gathered in Sangudo and Stettler in Alberta, to Fort Smith and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories, and to the Yukon at Whitehorse. My colleagues have travelled to Boyle and Drayton Valley, to Edson and Hinton, to St. Paul and Vegreville, to Hay River and Yellowknife, and many other locations.

Most of us who have been involved in off-campus teaching have been enthusiastic. We have sensed responsiveness from the residents of the local communities. We have felt our educational ideals well served by such teaching assignments, just as we continue to feel that the University gains a great deal through these activities beyond the metropolitan environment. Enthusiasm has been evident on the other side too. Although perhaps exceptional, one of my students in Whitehorse last year drove to class from Dawson, several hundred miles to the northwest. His effort is symbolic of the motivation and interest which so many students bring to the University's off-campus program.

There is difficulty even with this exciting program. It is difficult, for example, to communicate with the local community-at-large. It is relatively easy to communicate with local teachers, grouped in central schools; but the manner of the University's service to the larger community—to the full range of residents in that community—is unusually difficult to establish. I venture to say that just a fraction of the number of residents in a given area ever hear that the University has agreed to teach a course in their area as requested by a group of their neighbors. The University could do a better job communicating with a community, in part by aiding the communication process *within* a community, if only it possessed the resources to contact various institutions and agencies in an area, or if it could afford to locate information officers or other field officers in various regions of the University's territory.

A recent experiment at the University has been the introduction of courses scheduled during evening hours in the spring session. Access to instruction and other resources on the Edmonton campus has been broadened by the introduction of a new academic term in

Communicating with the Community: A Pivotal Challenge for the University

the spring (in May and early June). During each of the last two sessions the Department of Sociology has scheduled a total of eight spring courses during evening hours. More than 400 students registered in these eight courses. During the last spring session I was fortunate to work with some 35 evening students who came to the University from a remarkable variety of trades and occupations, in comparison with the usual composition of an average undergraduate class. Such a development encourages my colleagues and myself to think that having at least certain courses scheduled in such a way as to provide access to those otherwise unable to avail themselves of the University's resources increases the University's service rating in the community in a significant way.

But access alone is insufficient. The possibility and challenge of access to the University must be communicated effectively to the community and to the full range of prospective clients living in the community.

Perhaps it is not surprising that we would want to take the University even more directly to the community of Edmonton, just as we have taken our services beyond the metropolitan area. The favorable response to spring courses scheduled during evening hours in Edmonton has been a further encouragement. Accordingly, this September we introduced two noon-hour courses taught in the downtown area. A scheduled sociology course had to be withdrawn due to insufficient registration, while a business law course barely survived with a relatively small following of 10 students. Why?

The University may have offered the wrong courses with the wrong instructors; or the courses may have been scheduled at the wrong times. Students are always lost or gained on such grounds.

I would suggest, however, that the withdrawal of one of these courses and the close decision on the other resulted from a general failure, on the part of the University, to communicate effectively with the community. There was a time when a published *Calendar* and timetable were sufficient to fully inform the general public concerning available educational services. We thought these communication techniques to be effective since persons usually appeared to become our students and to avail themselves of advertised services. However, even if these techniques once worked and even if they continue to work in certain settings, it may be foolhardy to rely upon them when distinctively new programs are devised to meet the new challenges of changed times. If the University desires to expand its services to approach new pools of students, it simply will have to learn to communicate with its community in more meaningful ways. Nothing less will do.

Much has been heard recently concerning bridges of communication between the University and its many publics. The

University's new Chancellor and President have made this point often. With due respect for their joint awareness of needed bridges and for their intentions in this regard, caution is advised. When the substance of talk is vague, talk likely will be inconsequential. And even good talk can avoid so easily any consideration of the internal constraints which obstruct effective communication with the community. Good talk alone rarely is sufficient to resolve the task of communication which the University now recognizes as a requisite to its own successful pursuit of quality advanced education.

Tangible effort must be invested in the task of communicating with the community. It is quite possible, for example, that the downtown noon-hour courses failed to attract their expected followings because *Calendars* and timetables no longer are the best vehicles for communication, at least insofar as special programs are involved. Neither is an approach to the Chamber of Commerce, nor a newspaper advertisement which appeared more than two months prior to the first class meetings (steps actually taken in the case of this special downtown program), sufficient to grease the channels of communication between the University and the community.

The University should establish a firm, decentralized presence in the community by locating a team of information officers in various community locations, and by encouraging its regular academic personnel to teach sections of their courses to various student groups in various off-campus centres. Such work could be made an integral part of any instructor's responsibilities. The information officers are extension workers who would tell the communities of the educational opportunities available from the University, and who would be voices of communities in the University. The instructors are the workers who would bring the almost limitless resources of education to the consumers, many of whom, once aware of opportunities, would want to participate in them.

Perhaps in the past the University has not given sufficient attention to the design of its instructional programs in relation to specific populations of students. Perhaps the University likewise has not considered how its services might be distinctively designed for rural as compared with metropolitan populations. Perhaps it is past due for the University to question such matters, deliberately, especially in relation to the complementing programs of other post-secondary educational institutions operating in central Alberta. Perhaps it is past due for the University to consider the importance of these questions and to take the challenge of communicating with the community seriously, since only productive work in that respect will free the University from its present constraints and permit it to achieve its future goals.



A bristling young Edouard Sonet, standing beside an unidentified wartime friend, looks the part of the astute critic of "Zee Sharge of zee Light Brigg-ade."

from the papers of E.A. Corbett

Back in the good old days, when the University was much smaller than it is now and everyone knew what everyone else was doing, the campus harbored among its black-robed professors some genuine characters. Two of the most memorable characters were E.A. Corbett, Director of Extension for many years and a wonderful spinner of yarns over the

fledgling CKUA, and Edouard Sonet, the French professor to end all French professors. Anyone fortunate enough to remember Corbett's stories or to have studied French under Sonet may find a ring of nostalgia in these excerpts from one of Corbett's radio talks. Scripts of many of these radio talks were included in E.A. Corbett's papers, which the University Archives acquired a few months ago.

The rise and fall of the Lobby Syndicate

My friendship with Professor Sonet began on the stock market. Up until the summer of 1928 the stock market to me meant nothing. If I thought of it at all as an important activity in Canadian life, I thought of it as a place where cattle, hogs, and sheep were sold; but that summer my age of innocence came to an end. Within a year I was, I thought, a big-time operator.

It happened in this way. I was on holiday on the Pacific Coast and one night at a bridge game I heard a lot of talk about the Hope Mine (I still don't know where it was or what it was supposed to produce). The thing that stuck in my mind was the assurance that the stock quoted at 50 cents would go up to \$1 or more in a few days. The next day I went into a stockbroker's place on Granville Street and with trembling hands paid \$100 for a thousand shares of "Hope" on a ten percent margin. By the time I got back to Edmonton (a week later) the stock had gone to \$1 and I promptly sold. So, I made \$500! Why hadn't someone told me about this before? What was the sense of living on \$3,500 a year as a University Extension worker when this sort of thing promised escape from penury?

That fall, in company with eleven other adventurers, I formed a loosely-knit organization which we called the "Lobby Syndicate." Somehow or other each one of us managed to put up \$1,000 and with this amount of cash we entered the market. Fortunately one of our number was a young man with business experience and we appointed him chief executive officer with power to buy and sell whenever he saw fit. We held weekly meetings when Bob Muir, our business agent, reported and we took council on what to do next.

The most enthusiastic member of our syndicate was Professor Edouard Sonet, head of the French Department at The University of Alberta. Sonet was one of the most brilliant and popular professors on the campus. He rather prided himself on the fact that his English was by no means perfect. "I have been in zis country twenty years, I still place the m-fasis on the wrong silable."

Nearly every day he would present himself at my office door and shout:

"Corbett, put down your pen. It has lost its power. We pass on

the stock market. If we buy a cow, then every day we must observe the cow."

He was a keen student of the stock market and was very often right, but occasionally he would make a wrong bet. One day he looked at the board and saw that "White Eagle" had slipped from \$1 to 4 cents a share; he promptly bought for his own account 25,000 shares; a week or so later he came to my office as gay as usual:

"Corbett, I make a *miss*-stake. The wings of the eagle have been clip. It has disappear from the Board.

"But, as we say in French, it is necessary to back up in order to make a bigger jump. We go see the stock."

The Lobby Syndicate did very well indeed. We pyramided our stock, bought everything on margin, never took out any certificates, but used what we had as collateral for more buying. By the fall of 1929 we had visions of wealth beyond our fondest hopes. One night at a meeting of the Syndicate we decided that Sollway Mills, where we had been dealing, "was spread out too thin." So we shifted our account to Stobie Furlong. A few weeks later, in October 1929, Sonet and I had been out duck-shooting and on our way home we met a friend who told us about the market crash. Next day we hurried over town to see our brokers, but across the window was pasted a sign bearing one tragic word, "Closed." Sollway Mills were still doing business, but our boys had shut up shop.

"Let us return to shoot the duck," said Sonet. "There is more profit in the grave than in this."

That was the end of the Lobby Syndicate. We lost our money, but we'd had a lot of fun and no one seemed to have any regrets.

So far as I myself was concerned, getting acquainted with Sonet was worth far more than anything I could ever have purchased with the money I lost. For years after that experience he was a source of constant delight to me, as indeed he was to everyone who was blessed by his friendship. Stories about Sonet are still part of the University's fondest memories for students who studied under him and worked with him in the French plays he produced every year.

Zee Sharge of zee Light Brigg~ade

One fall at the Annual University Golf Tournament, Sonet won the cup. The banquet held every year following the tournament in the Mayfair Club House was a hilarious affair. Professor John Macdonald (Philosophy) was chairman on this occasion, and during the evening he came around to me and said,

"Pretty soon I'm going to call upon you to do something." This was a frightening assignment and during the next ten minutes I wracked my brain and neglected my food as I tried to think of "something to do."

It happened that during World War I I had heard an English comedian in a London theatre give an imitation of a Frenchman reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade." I could only recall bits of his performance, but I determined to try it out.

When I was finally called upon, I got up and said that Professor Sonet had been asked to give a lecture before the Calgary University Women's Club and he had decided to compare the crisp realism of the Nineteenth Century French poets with the sentimentality of the English poets of the same period, and during his lecture he took occasion to poke fun at "Alfred, Lord Tennyson."

"This man," said Sonet, has written some of the most damn nonsensical drivel in the English langwidge. Take for example 'Zee

sharge of zee Light Brigg~ade.' 'Alf of a league, alf of a league, alf of a league onward' En France we would say très simplement—a league and a alf, and that would be enough.

"Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die.' My dear ladies, I 'ave fought for five years in the French army. I was in the battle of Verdun, and I can assure you, that when you are told to sharge, you sharge. You do not say to the sarjon-majorr, 'Excuse me, but I 'ave not yet had my tea.' You do not advance on the Captain and shout, 'Wait a minute, please, I 'ave los' two buttons from my pants.'

"But for the mos' silly part of this poem is where Alfred, Lord Tennyson described the final sharge of these brave men. 'Cannon to left of them; cannon to right of them: Cannon behind them volley and thunder.'

He say nothing at all about the cannon in front, which I can tell you is de mos' important cannon of all."

Well, there was more of the same sort of nonsense, and when I sat down, Sonet, with tears pouring down his cheeks and almost speechless with laughter, said, "This is the first time I 'ave 'eard myself lecture. I did not know I was so good." For years after that, whenever Sonet gave a party, I had to do "Zee Sharge of zee Light Brigg~ade."

The Students' Union: a future?

by David C. Norwood, *New Trail Staff*

The University of Alberta Students' Union deserves a reputation for being innovative and adventuresome. It provides the usual services for its members—cafeterias, lounge areas, space for numerous extra-curricular activities, and so on. Yet the range of services goes beyond this; so much beyond, in fact, that it may have dealt a crippling, if not mortal, blow to the Students' Union.

The adventure began in the late 1960s. In 1967 the Students' Union opened its own centre, a \$6 million building which remains the envy of student organizations across North America. It was conceived, planned, financed, and supervised by the students themselves. In terms of use and convenience the Students' Union Building was an instant success; in fact, within 18 months of its completion an addition had been planned. A significant departure from tradition, the building reflects a state of mutual trust in student responsibility between administration and students.

In 1969 the Students' Union decided to extend further the scope of its responsibility. A long-range study of the University's future needs, undertaken in the late 1960s, indicated a desire for student housing located on campus, but not of the usual residence type. A new, innovative complex was suggested by the planners, one which would include independent apartment units of different size and a large mall for retail space. The stores and services, it was felt, would provide revenues sufficient to keep the cost of apartments at rates students could afford. After careful study, the Students' Union endorsed the project.

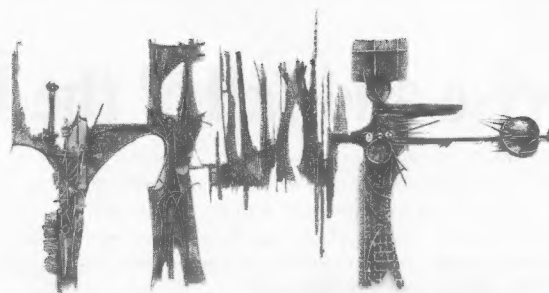
The Housing Union Building, or HUB as it has come to be called, would, like the Students' Union Building, be owned and operated by the Students' Union. HUB's costs, estimated to be \$5 million, were financed by arrangement with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and endorsed by the Board of Governors, which owns the land in the name of the University (and upon which responsibility for payment would devolve if somehow the Students' Union were unable to pay). Construction on HUB began in 1971.

HUB occupies space over 112 Street, from 89 Avenue (the corner where Tuck Shop used to be) to Saskatchewan Drive (next to Rutherford House). More than 1,000 feet long, its enclosed mall is the longest in the world. Shops and apartments face onto the mall, while 112 Street runs underneath. HUB contains 52 retail areas and 426 apartment units.

Towards the end of 1972 HUB's tenants began to move in. Almost from the start there were indications that HUB's success might not be as assured as once thought. There were the usual problems which arise when any new structure is completed—faulty plumbing, bits and pieces missing. But after a few months more than a few people were thinking that perhaps apartments and stores did not belong together in such an integrated environment.

The feature common to residents and merchants in HUB—the mall—worked at times in ways opposite those needed for joint success. Apartments on the mall can be shuttered from its noise, but not completely. A rousing party—and with 426 apartments the odds are good that there will be one or two at any given time—can be heard with remarkable clarity half a block away. Study under such circumstances can be difficult.

Noise was not a problem for merchants. But the closed nature of the mall meant a limited clientele for the retailers. There is no major entrance to the mall, but rather a couple of dozen small entrances



which are intended primarily for apartment access.

From its opening in late 1972 to the end of March 1973, HUB incurred a deficit of approximately \$230,000. All revenue generated by the Students' Union, from the theatre, games area, and special events, went to HUB; otherwise the deficit would have been \$126,000 higher. The channeling of revenue meant that other student services and operations, such as the planned CKSR-FM station, had to be curtailed. With an expected deficit of about \$300,00 in HUB's operations in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1975, the Students' Union now has a general liability of \$500,000.

"In 1969-70," says Jack Redekop, Vice-President (Finance and Administration) of the Students' Union, "we were able to grant the Board of Governors \$300,000 to help cover costs of the second pool in the PhysEd Centre. Now, four years later, we have this huge debt."

"HUB is a load on the entire organization," adds President Joe McGhie. "All of our student services have suffered. We can't support clubs like we used to: we've had to charge more for services and functions. The major result is a growing lack of credibility. The student has a right to know what he or she is getting in return for the \$34 he or she pays to the Students' Union every year."

"Of that \$34," adds Jack, "\$10 goes to HUB. Next year it'll likely be between \$20 and \$25 of \$34. Students won't like that one bit."

The net result of the situation is that unless some agency such as the provincial government provides relief financing, there is a chance the Students' Union will cease to exist as anything more than an administrative unit, caring for SUB and HUB. No extra services could be provided.

Have there been any reprimands from the various "powers-that-be" regarding the ambitious nature of the Students' Union? "Yes, we've already had our wrists slapped," says Joe McGhie. "But, that said and done, those same powers recognize the reality of the situation. They know that it would do no good to allow HUB to sit there, without any attention. The government, for example, has said, 'well, if anybody else comes to us with a plan to build something like HUB, we'll just send him over to you. . . .' That pretty well sums up the reprimand."

Thus there is optimism about help if the crunch becomes unbearable. Jack Redekop says that the provincial government wants to see the Students' Union maximize revenue from all sources, and then it will make a decision.

Although the crucial question of funding remains unsettled, there is a more optimistic attitude about HUB and the future of the Students' Union. HUB appears now to have a concerned, accessible management, retail traffic has increased considerably, and living conditions have been improved. A large, licensed restaurant-lounge, called Tuck Shop II, opened on the mall in December; and it is expected to become a major revenue producer for the Students' Union, which owns and operates it.

"There's absolutely no doubt that, if HUB starts making money—which it was planned to do—we will restore most of the services we had to discontinue," says Joe McGhie. "And while it won't happen while we're in office, we can at least try to make the situation better for our successors."

For the time being, at least, Joe McGhie and Jack Redekop have no doubt that there will be successors.

campus reporter

A different kind of championship

by David C. Norwood, *New Trail Staff*

Early in October, 1974 The University of Alberta Golden Bears were rated the top college football team in Canada. The Bears had won their first five games, not marginally but by an average score of 53-10. All signs pointed to the College Bowl in Toronto on November 22.

The Golden Bears did not make the College Bowl. They lost the right to go on the field, losing close games to Manitoba and Saskatchewan towards the end of the season. They ended with a record of four wins and two losses. By examining the paragraph above, one notices that the tally doesn't add up the way it should.

Between the time the Golden Bears held a perfect record—five wins, no losses—and their two defeats, an incident occurred—referred to as the Kates affair—which in many ways is unique in Canadian college football. Put very simply, the Bears used an ineligible player, Don Kates, in their first four games, and they paid a penalty for their mistake. Officials of the Western Intercollegiate Football League took two of the Bears' first four victories away from them.

"The significant date in the whole affair is October 8," says Jim Donlevy, Assistant Professor of Physical Education and Coach of the Bears. He is more than happy to discuss the incident, and feels that perhaps the perspective of a few weeks has given everybody a better view of the situation. He is also glad that a University publication is doing the story because it's something people interested in the University should know.

"On October 8," he continues, "the Registrar's office called me and told me that Don, our place-kicker, might not be registered at the University. But let's go back to the start.

"Don started here [at The University of Alberta] in 1971, but didn't make first string. He was disappointed, so he went to Manitoba, and played very well there in '72 and '73. In January of '74 he returned to Edmonton and apparently enrolled in the Faculty of Education for the second term. In fact he did not, but he told family and friends that he had."

Jim reflects on the ironies and the incidents which stand out because of what happened—the type of incidents which are totally innocuous until something ties them all together and they are viewed from the perspective of hindsight.

"During the summer of '74 Don came to me," continues Jim, "and told me he wanted to play. I said, 'fine, we'll let bygones be bygones; obviously he's matured.' My mistake was in not suspecting Don's academic record. I took his word for it that he was in fact registered—continuing—in Education. Later I found out that Don had played at Manitoba in the fall of '72, then returned to Edmonton in January '73, and that he was encountering academic problems in both places. Anyway, I didn't check into his background."

Jim might well be justified in feeling that his duties did not include checking into the academic background of each player. Confusion at the beginning of the season is tremendous. There are some 80 players trying to make the team, and the coaching staff has to make its selections from these hopefuls. "We're always wary of freshmen's registration," says Jim, "but we assume that continuing students can take care of themselves. And that's what we assumed with Don."

An additional check on the player's registration is an eligibility form from the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU). The form contains all information about the player—home address, age, vital statistics, his faculty, courses, and so on. Each player is asked to look the sheet over, and sign it attesting to its correctness. The forms are then sent to the Registrar's Office for verification.

"This year, with Advance Registration and all," says Jim, "the Registrar informed us that these verifications could not be done until the end of September at the earliest. The League deadline for receipt of the form is October 11. So, on the players' own recognizance, we started the season."

On October 8, when the Golden Bears were advancing purposefully towards the College Bowl, the news came that Don Kates *might* not be registered at all. "When I confronted him with this information," says Jim, "Don admitted that he was not registered, that he'd been lying."

The next few days were frantic. Although several professors in the Faculty of Education offered to help Don to catch up, Maury Van Vliet, Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education, flatly refused to register Don in any faculty. "Dean Van Vliet gave three reasons for not allowing Don to register," says Jim, "first, it was too late—the deadline for registering was long past. Second, the student's academic record was suspect. Third, there was an overall necessity to protect the integrity of the faculty and the University. I greatly respect Dr. Van Vliet for his decision. He weighed the possibilities and saw that the integrity of the University was more important than any College Bowl victory."

The League was notified at once about Don Kates' ineligibility. The wait began: would the League take away all four victories? Would it leave the record intact?

"I looked very carefully at the game records," Jim says, "and I can state honestly that at no time in any game did he [Don] cause any turn-around or otherwise directly affect the outcome of a game. That's the irony of the whole thing. He wasn't a key player."

The League's decision came just before the Golden Bears were to leave to play Manitoba. Two of the team's four victories were erased. Yet the decision—which left the Bears with a record of three wins, no losses—kept the team's hopes alive. Two victories in the three remaining games

would give the Golden Bears the championship.

Jim blames the Manitoba loss on the Kates affair, but not on the League's decision. "A lot of time and emotion was wasted in finding out what could be done," says Jim. "Although the kids put up a great front, they were under fantastic pressure. It took us about two weeks to recover from it.

"The Manitoba game was pivotal. We *had* to win it. Because we'd beaten Manitoba solidly before, we were still a bit confident. But the Bears did everything in that game but score. It was that kind of weird situation."

The Saskatchewan game was a different matter. "There still was a chance to make the semi-final," says Jim, "if we beat Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan beat Calgary. But we went into that game over-confident. We thought we had the Huskies, but they came back and beat us fair and square."

There was irony in this loss. Coach Donlevy notes that Saskatchewan was content to let Alberta's four victories remain intact. "If we beat them anywhere, we'll beat them on the field," was the Huskies' philosophy. And that is what happened.

"Saskatchewan went on to win the league championship," says Jim, "and if it couldn't have been us, I'm glad it was the Huskies." In fact the Golden Bears sent a "good luck" telegram to Saskatchewan before the Huskies played University of Western Ontario Mustangs in the Western College Bowl (which Saskatchewan lost).

Thus the Golden Bears didn't make it to the College Bowl. But there is something very impressive in the way in which the team—every member of it—handled the Kates affair. There was no attempt to hide it from anyone. When the decision came there were no public displays of sour grapes or outrage. There were no vendettas, no revenge wanted, against Don Kates. It happened, and that was that. It was just terribly unfortunate.

Jim Donlevy telephoned me a few days after the interview which resulted in this story. He wanted to be sure that the team members would be given full credit for the way the whole thing was handled. "You know," he said, "when you come down to the final analysis it's really the team members who were the sacrificial lambs. It's the guys who won't be here to give it another try next year I feel most badly about. They deserved the championship." In a sense, they *had* won a championship—if the Golden Bears didn't make the College Bowl, they won top honors for the way the Kates affair was handled.

There is one final irony to close the door on the 1974 season, but one of which Jim Donlevy and the Golden Bears can be proud. When the Canadian college all-star team was announced in November, the Bears placed four members on it, more than any other team in Canada. That's a great way to start the next season.

alumni notes

'22 A quiet but constructive era in Alberta's judicial history ended early in December when Chief Justice **S. Bruce Smith, LLB**, left the law courts building for the last time as provincial chief justice. His successor is **William A. McGillivray, LLB '41**, well-known Calgary lawyer.

'25 After spending most of his working life as a prairie farmer and achieving many distinctions in that field, **J. Harold McLaughlin, BSc(Ag)**, has taken his many agricultural talents to Ceylon where, in semi-retirement, he is carrying out a volunteer project on behalf of CUSO.

'32 **W.F. Bowker, LLB**, has been named chairman of the board of enquiry to investigate a complaint against the Calgary School Board.

'36 **William Strojich, BSc(Ag)**, has accepted a challenging project on a volunteer basis for CUSO, which has taken him to Nigeria on a three-month assignment.

'38 **F.B. Facey, BA**, school superintendent in Strathcona County since 1960, will step down from his position in March.

'43 **R.A. Hemstock, BSc**, a nationally-recognized authority on oil and gas development and its related environmental concerns, spoke recently at the University of New Brunswick. **Robert V. Blackmore, DDS**, and a University compatriot, **Allan D. Fee, DDS '44**, have been made Fellows of the American College of Dentists. **P.A. Hare, BSc(Pharm)**, is now director of sales for Parke-Davis and Company Limited.

'47 **Ronald R. Jefeels, BEd**, has been appointed principal of Okanagan College.

'49 Canadian Homestead Oils Limited has announced the appointment of **Robert H.J. Elliott, BSc(Eng)**, as exploration manager. **C.J.W. Piprell, BSc(MinEng)**, is busy pioneering a zinc industry in Turkey. **Douglas R. Hagerman, BCom**, is vice-president and comptroller, Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited.

'50 **Donald F. Christensen, BSc**, has been named vice-president, explorations, North Canadian Oils Limited. **Howard J. Fulcher, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed associate director, Alberta Agriculture Extension Division.

'51 **John Alexander Murray, LLB**, is a new provincial judge in the Camrose area.

'52 **Louis A. Desrochers, LLB**, former chancellor of the University, was the recipient of the Alumni Association Golden Jubilee Award for 1974 at Fall Convocation. **D.A. Bancroft, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed chairman of the Local Authorities Board, responsible for the approval of annexations or the borrowing of funds by municipalities from the Alberta Municipal Finance Corporation.

'54 **Gabriel Boulet, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed agricultural education co-ordinator with the Alberta Department of Agriculture. **Robert R. Eggen, MD**, has been awarded first-year honors at the Harvard School of Business. He is in the second year of a two-year program leading to the Master of Business Administration degree. The '54 Class in Nursing has collected \$200 for a memorial to **Joan Campbell Irwin**: a reclining chair will be purchased for the use of a parent who remains overnight with a child in hospital. **Alexander G. Warke, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed vice-president, Alberta Gas Ethylene Company Limited.

'56 **Phil Walker, BSc(Eng)**, development director with the City of Edmonton's realty development department, is now the new general manager of Edmonton Water and Sanitation.

'58 **Garry A. Smith, BSc(Eng)**, is chief engineer with Sunningdale Oils Limited.

'59 **Brian R. Wakeford, BSc(Chem)**, is head of the chemical division of Ashland Oil Canada Limited.

'60 **John Butt, MD**, a Calgary pathologist, has been appointed the Alberta government's first medical examiner, in response to a recommendation on overhauling the province's system of inquests.

'61 The Alberta Jewish community is in the process of raising two million dollars for the current State of Israel bond drive. Co-chairman of the drive is **Aaron Shtabsky, LLB**.

'62 **Dennis McDonald, BSc**, winner of the Vanier Award for wildlife conservation, has been appointed head of the Alberta Fish and Wildlife division's

extension branch. **Roland T. Valentine, BSc(Eng)**, is vice-president, finance, Turbo Resources Limited. **Alice V. Leech, BSc**, a practising geologist, is undertaking part-time contract work in everything from uranium to oil and energy supplies.

'63 **John Brosseau, BEd**, director of pupil personnel, Edmonton Catholic schools, is president-elect of the Psychologists' Association of Alberta. **George Oake, BA**, has been appointed editor of the *Victoria Times*.

'64 **Bob Huculak, BSc(Eng)**, has been appointed assistant manager, data processing department, Energy Resources Conservation Board.

'65 **Robin Leech, MSc**, is working as a research scientist for the Research Secretariat, Alberta Environment, Edmonton. **Therese Bonneau, NuDip, BSc(Nu) '73**, has been appointed associate instructor in nursing at Grant MacEwan Community College, Edmonton. **Michael H. Lewis, DDS**, has been appointed director of the Saskatchewan Dental Plan.

'66 **Doug Ure, BPE**, has been appointed director of student services at Red Deer College. **Robert J. Rennie, MSc**, is an executive engineer with Kohn Leonoff Consultants Limited.

'67 **Bill Mitchell, DDS**, won four 1975 cars recently at the first annual Vernon "carspiel."

'68 **Keith Winchell, BSc(Ag)**, has been appointed regional livestock supervisor for the Peace River region. **Gordon K. Hamilton, BSc(Ag)**, is manager of the agricultural department of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Saskatchewan.

'69 An Edmonton social worker, **Harvey Johnson, BA**, has been chosen president of the Alberta Association of Child Care centres. **Jean Newman, NuDip, BSc(Nu)**, director of nursing at the Charles Camell Hospital in Edmonton, has been named recipient of the Robert Wood Johnson award. The award is presented by the Division of Health Services Administration at the University to the graduate who demonstrates the most promise of noteworthy contributions to the health care field. **David Leadbeater, BA**, is a young man in an older man's game, but the freshman Ward Two alderman duly elected in Edmonton does not seem bothered about it.

'70 Believed to be the youngest judge in British Columbia history. **Douglas Robert Campbell, LLB**, began work recently in the provincial court's family division in Victoria. **Earl Warnock, BSc(Ag)**, former provincial land inspector at Kamloops, and Smithers, has been appointed land officer for the Victoria inspection district. **Marcia (Howey) Rodnunsky, BA**, and her husband **Sidney, LLB '73**, are a practising legal team in Wainwright.

'71 **David B. Lewis, BA**, is now research officer with the Borough of Trefford Social Services, Manchester, England. **John Kish, BSc(Ag)**, is executive secretary of the Canadian Simmental Association. The federal government has appointed Alberta-born **Douglas Bowie, BEd**, as director of the often controversial Company of Young Canadians.

'72 Graduates from the Faculty of Physical Education's Recreation Administration program held their first reunion at Camp He Ho Ha. Arrangements were made by **Brian Plesuk, BPE**. **Edward D. Hobbs, MEd**, is lecturing in the school of education at Acadia University. **Sandra MacLeod, BSc(Nu)** is busy in Pembroke, Ontario as a public health nurse.

'73 **Bruce A. McCarty, BSc(Eng)**, is president and managing director of Comac Construction Enterprises Limited. **Michael Neuwelt**, is principal of the Georgian Bay Secondary school in Ontario. **Brian E. Staszewski, BEd**, has been named the province's most outstanding teacher for 1973-74 by the Alberta Trustees' Association. Mr. Staszewski teaches in the County of Minburn School District.

'74 There is a new regional office of the Saskatchewan Department of Culture and Youth. **Phil Turner, BPE**, is the regional co-ordinator. **Lynda Jean Newton, BSc**, says, tongue-in-cheek, she's "breaking new ground." It can be taken almost literally. The graduate in zoology is the first woman hired for construction work by Alberta Government Telephones. Since early September she has been working with a heavy construction crew in Red Deer.

Open House

While Varsity Guest Weekend may have disappeared, a vestige of it has been revived. The faculties of Science, Engineering, and Agriculture and Forestry are jointly hosting an Open House on Saturday, March 8, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Open House is being planned with high school students and teachers in mind, but the general public is welcome as well. The occasion provides alumni, especially those of the three host faculties, with an opportunity to return to the campus, renew acquaintances and discover what has happened since they graduated.

Deaths

Elizabeth (Fraser) Graham, BA '20, former secretary of the Victoria branch of the Alumni Association, in Victoria.

Jean Hope, BSc '23, in Vancouver.

Hilda Marie Hickman, BSc(HEC) '24, in Winnipeg.

U Thant, LLD '68, former Secretary General of the United Nations.

W.G.K. (Bill) Bloor, LLB '27, long-time Edmonton lawyer.

Faust Gowda, DDS '28, well-known Edmonton dentist and sportsman.

J. Ernest Ayre, MD '36, founder and medical director of the National Cancer Cytology Center, Boca Raton, Florida.

Robert Donald Millar, MD '37, member of the anesthesia department of St. Vincent Hospital, Vancouver.

Kenneth Patrick Donnelly, DDS '39, in Vancouver.

A.L. (Abe) Goodman, DDS '40, active in community affairs in Red Deer.

Robert K. Brown, BSc '42, professor of chemistry and associate dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research in Edmonton.

A.W. Dimond, BSc (Chem.Eng) '42, in Niagara Falls.

Russell J. Rowe, BSc '43, in North Vancouver.

John William Bowden, BSc '44, in Calgary.

Bill Wacko, BA '49, former executive director of the Drug and Alcoholism Abuse Commission.

William (Bill) H. Taylor, BSc '53, accidentally killed while participating in a hang-gliding demonstration at Hope, B.C.

Florence Brent, LLB '68, secretary of the Crimes Compensation Board.

Barry Long, BCom '70, in a car accident in Calgary.

Gerald Stewart Robertson, BSc(Eng) '71, in the Rea Point plane crash near an oil camp 1,600 miles north of Edmonton.

Learned Societies

One of the largest conferences ever to be held in Alberta meets at The University of Alberta

May 25 to June 7.

The annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada and the Conference of Learned Societies is expected to bring more than 6,000 delegates to Edmonton. Learned Societies comprises 54 societies. Virtually every scholastic discipline is included in some form or another.

